

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

in which is combined the HAWAIIAN STAR, established 1893, and the EVENING BULLETIN, established 1892.

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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 14, 1912

He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day surmount a fear.—Emerson.

## THE PAVING CONTROVERSY AGAIN

The paving controversy was revived again last night by a member of the board of supervisors who demands that the superintendent of public works take action toward revoking the Rapid Transit's franchise. One of the supervisors, in supporting his stand in the matter, said last night that the supervisors are bound by the law and have no discretion in the matter.

It is true that the law and the supreme court's interpretation of the law hold that the public officials have no discretion and that under its charter the Rapid Transit company must lay paving in conformity with the other paving on the street. But this very point has been vitiated by the board of supervisors when they agreed to allow the Rapid Transit to lay paving partly of bitulithic and partly of lava rock, instead of all bitulithic as a strict interpretation of the law would require.

Shorn of technicalities and legal verbiage, the supervisors consented to stretch the law about half-way. Now Murray and his followers talk of the legal requirements which give them no discretion. They have already used discretion, already stretched the law, and when they talk of living strictly up to the letter of the law, their arguments no longer carry weight.

The Star-Bulletin has not at any time criticized the supervisors for trying to abide by the provisions of the law. This paper has realized that the city authorities were bound by a law and a supreme court decision. On the other hand, the Rapid Transit company flatly refused to accept bitulithic, and gave the very good reason that it could not place itself at the mercy of a patent controlled by a monopoly.

The supervisors have been in a difficult position. They should have done one thing or the other, either yielded to the Rapid Transit outright or else stuck manfully by the law. What they did, a majority of them, was to go part way and then stop. And when they went part way they lost the moral validity of their position.

## A PATERNAL LAND POLICY

Wisconsin, the state whose splendid progressivism is not measured in terms of personal ambition as is that of the self-appointed Progressive leader, has under way a great land-colonization policy from which Hawaii may learn much.

Wisconsin plans to put aside the middleman, the land speculator, the real estate operator whose five and ten per cent. commissions are added to the profits of the land-owners and these in turn to the value of the land. The plan contemplates nothing more than direct relations between the land seller and the land buyer, and to establish these direct relations the state of Wisconsin intends to become the land seller.

Under the plan on foot in this commonwealth now, the state acquires present unproductive land as cheaply as possible and in as large lots as possible. The land is then sold at a fair market value to colonists and the profits on the land are turned into a communal fund for the benefit of the colonists.

This is carrying cooperation to some length, and is an immediate application of the dictum that the state is paternally interested in its people and its lands. Those colonists who cannot afford wagons and farm implements are to be provided with them, and the beauty of the whole scheme is that the state makes no appropriation, except the moderate sum needed to acquire the land in the first instance. All of the other expenses will be met from the money realized by the sale of the land.

Advanced economic ideas are put to the test by this plan, but Gov. McGovern thinks enough of it to name a committee to investigate its practicability.

If the territory or state of Hawaii ever finds it advisable to break up the present large holdings of land wholly or partially unproductive, the theory on which Wisconsin is working may help solve the problems that will arise here.

## FIGHTING ON THE ELECTORAL VOTE

The various campaign managers are already very busy preparing their "claims" as to the election results. Each side is very certain that its man will win and the only trouble is that the various claims do not jibe. The electoral college, as now agreed on, will consist of 531 members, namely one for each of the 435 representatives and 96 senators in Congress, as provided for under the last congressional apportionment and including Arizona and New Mexico. These new states each have three votes in the electoral college—one for each senator and a third for their representative in each case. The electoral vote of the states under the new arrangement will be according to the following schedule, which should be preserved for future reference:

Alabama	12	Nevada	3
Arizona	3	New Hampshire	4
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	14
California	13	New Mexico	3
Colorado	6	New York	45
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	North Dakota	5
Florida	6	Ohio	24
Georgia	14	Oklahoma	5
Idaho	4	Oregon	5
Illinois	29	Pennsylvania	38
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	5
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	5
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maine	6	Utah	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	18	Virginia	12
Michigan	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	West Virginia	8
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18	Wyoming	3
Montana	4		
Nebraska	8	Total	531

Necessary to a choice—266.

It has been a long time since there was such a mix-up in the presidential situation, and the presence of Roosevelt in the equation makes it impossible to figure on anything for certain. In a general way the Solid South is conceded to Wilson. If he should come out ahead there as well as in Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, he could just make the 266 votes necessary to elect him. This would make it necessary for him to carry New York. Usually New York and Indiana have been regarded as deciding the contest, but they will not necessarily decide it this time.

In a general way again the following states are conceded as being likely to be for Taft: Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming and Wisconsin. This would give him only 181 electoral votes, and there are a number of states included here which may swing either to Wilson or Roosevelt, or LaFollette, such as New York, Missouri and Wisconsin. The states that are pretty likely to side with Roosevelt are California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Washington. This would give Roosevelt 84 votes, and of course he has a fighting chance for many more.

The Taft managers will not own that they feel any uncertainty about the outcome and declare that Taft will carry all the conservative states and enough of the doubtful ones to take him through. The Wilson men similarly figure out the success of the Democratic ticket. But a careful analysis of the electoral vote of the states in the light of the situation will show that none of the candidates may have a majority in the electoral college and therefore that the election may be thrown into the house of representatives.

The street-paving ghost will not down. Now the supervisors are going to get the governor's permission for Superintendent Campbell to attack the Rapid Transit company. The prediction may be safely made that no matter what the supervisors do, the superintendent will not proceed against the Rapid Transit.

Strange how the magician who could pull chickens, ducks and pigeons out of the thin air here couldn't get them past the San Francisco port authorities.

President J. Naruse, Japan's leading woman educator, who says he opposes female suffrage, will have a chance to change his mind on reaching California.

The rain falls on the just and the unjust, but somehow it doesn't sprinkle the streets.

The Muse and the Bull Moose are not one and inseparable.

The sugar bill conferees have agreed to disagree.

## PERSONALITIES

H. CUSHMAN CARTER, a financial agent and broker of Honolulu, is staying at the Stewart—Examiner.

PROF. T. S. HAFORD, a well-known coast astronomer, is a visitor to the islands, as a passenger in the Honolulu.

THE MISSES CLEVELAND AND MERRIT are theatrical people who arrived from San Francisco in the Honolulu this morning.

MISS RAE L. BEACH, a local teacher, is back from a vacation spent on the coast. Miss Beach returned in the Matson Navigation steamer Honolulu.

MESSRS. WARD AND MANNING, vaudeville artists, arrived from the coast this morning in the Honolulu. They will open an engagement at the Bijou.

E. C. LOOMIS, now in Seattle, will shortly take the position of assistant to Giles H. Gere, surveyor for the Bishop estate. When city and county engineer Mr. Gere had Mr. Loomis on his staff.

W. W. CHAMBERLAIN, manager of the Guardian Trust Co.'s real estate department, is reported as doing well in the Queen's Hospital after an operation for appendicitis he sustained on Monday.

COLONEL ALEXANDER HAWES has returned from Honolulu, where he was the guest of his daughter. He has gone to Bohemian Grove this week to be present at the Jinks—Chronicle.

MRS. E. ANDREWS, the former wife of Attorney Lorrin Andrews of this city, is an arrival from the coast in the steamer Honolulu. Mrs. Andrews intends making an extended stay in this city.

MISS ANNA ATKINSON, proprietor of the Mary Anne bonnet shop, returned this morning as a passenger in the Matson Navigation steamer Honolulu after completing a successful business tour of the Pacific coast.

DR. WILLIAM OSMERS, representing the federal quarantine service at Kahului, returned from the coast in the Honolulu this morning. The passengers and crew of the liner were passed by Dr. Osmers, this officer giving the Honolulu a quick pratique, with the result that the vessel came alongside the wharf before 7 o'clock.

MISS M. FARKE, the affianced of Mr. George Schroeder of H. Hackfeld & Company, returned to this city this morning as a passenger in the Matson steamer Honolulu. The Schroeder-Farke nuptials were celebrated immediately following the arrival of the steamer, and the honeymoon is to be spent at the Tenth avenue home of Mr. Schroeder.

## LITTLE INTERVIEWS

SUPERVISOR EEN LOW-I was detained by business on the other side of the island yesterday and could not get to last night's board meeting. This proposal for a municipal paper needs some investigation, I see, and I'm not ready to vote for it yet.

CHARLES R. FRAZIER—I want to congratulate the Star-Bulletin on its policy of printing straight news in the news columns and not attempting to color its news. Honolulu welcomes a paper that will confine its editorial opinions to the editorial page and give us news we can rely upon as unbiased.

JUSTICE PERRY—The doorway made between the Brewer and Judd buildings is a great convenience, and it would be a good thing if similar connection were made between the Judd and Stangenwald buildings. The many lawyers and judges in the three buildings would greatly appreciate such easy communications between them.

## CAN'T HAVE LEGACY IF AIDED BY JOHN D.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Aug. 1.—The will of the late Thomas W. Phillips, an independent oil producer, was filed today. It leaves an estate valued at \$22,000,000.

A bequest of \$30,000 is made to the University of Oklahoma, \$5,000 of which is to be used as a ministerial loan and \$25,000 to endow a Bible chair. The will states that this bequest shall become void if the university solicits or accepts any money from John D. Rockefeller or the General Educational Fund, established by Rockefeller.

In the event any aid is accepted by the university from Rockefeller or the General Educational Fund the \$30,000 is to go to the Board of Ministerial Relief of the Christian Denomination. The board shall have the right, the will says, to sue for and collect the \$30,000 if the college shall accept aid from Rockefeller.

A bequest of \$5,000 is also made to the Women's Board of Missions of the Christian Church, provided it does not accept any aid from Rockefeller or any fund established by him.

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## SUPERVISORS IN MOVE TO HIT R. T. CO.

Want Governor and Superintendent to Take Action in Paving Controversy

"That the clerk be instructed in behalf of the board of city and county supervisors to ascertain from the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii whether he will give his consent to the institution by the Superintendent of Public Works of an action to have the franchise of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. forfeited because of failure on its part to carry out its charter obligations as regards street paving."

With the passage of this motion last night by the Board of Supervisors, the board puts the paving controversy up to the Territorial authorities.

The board maintains that the Superintendent of Public Works should take action and is asking the Governor to help it along.

Supervisor Arnold pointed out that the board had already taken similar action once before, and Supervisor Dwight openly counseled yielding to the Rapid Transit company, but Supervisor Murray, who offered the motion, declared that the board has no right to yield, and that under the law the board has no right to yield. "I don't propose to be criticized by the general public," said Murray and outlined his position vigorously.

Dwight said: "In the county attorney's communication, he went as far as to advise us to let the Rapid Transit company pave with the material it wishes to use," but Deputy Attorney Milverton jumped up and declared that he had not advised this and that his opinion had evidently been misunderstood, both by the newspapers and others.

The motion passed easily, as well as a motion to find out what the Superintendent of Public Works intends to do about getting the Rapid Transit to sprinkle along its routes.

## HOUSE & SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

legislation for this session was at an end.

At the same time it was made known by intimation that President Taft would probably approve the Lodge-Bristow bill if presented to him for signature. His purpose in so doing would be to secure an exceptionally good rallying cry for use in the campaign. No explanation was given as to the reasons for Mr. Taft changing his mind regarding sugar. He announced repeatedly that he would veto any bill not founded on information furnished by the Tariff Board. The question of the sugar industry has never been taken up by that body. As heretofore indicated, the only solution is that the President would approve a reduction of the duties on sugar solely as a measure of political necessity.

The probabilities of perfected sugar legislation are also rendered more remote by the friction developing between the Senate and House leaders. Representative Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, does not hesitate to assert that Senator Martin, minority leader in the Senate, and Senator Williams, a member of the Finance Committee, have lunged the entire program for downward revision of the tariff. Mr. Underwood declares that almost every move made in the Senate has been a serious blunder and if this continues the Democrats must necessarily suffer in the coming Presidential campaign.

Senators Martin and Williams will doubtless resent such reflections upon their statesmanship and political acumen. The wider the breach between the two branches of Congress the less likelihood of tariff revision being accomplished.

## MARTIN'S SUCCESSOR CALLS ON GOVERNOR

George K. Larrison, who has been appointed to succeed W. F. Martin as engineer in charge of the hydrographic survey in the Territory, arrived here yesterday from the Coast and called on the Governor this morning. Larrison is a hydraulic engineer by profession, and served several years in the Philippines, though he comes here from Massachusetts, where he has been stationed until recently.

He is accompanied by his wife and will make his home and working headquarters in Honolulu.

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